

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

CONFINENTIAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Paris, November 18, 1892.

The revolution in Greece has been so suddenly and successfully accomplished, that it scarcely offers material for comment or speculation. It is a revolution which has swept the province to province, and from town to town, with a color and completeness unsurpassed in the history of such movements. At each point of the country, on receiving a telegraphic notification of the rising of the place, a white flag with a red cross was dated, rose at once, and sent on a fresh telegram to the next point, and so on, until the revolution had spread to the country to the other. The Provisional Government, so promptly established, at Athens, immediately telegraphed to each province, confirming the existing authorities in their posts, declaring that the leaders of the movement would maintain intact the monarchical institutions and constitutional government of Greece, and expressing the warm sentiments of gratitude towards the three guaranteeing

Power—that a constitutional assembly would speedily be called for the purpose of enabling the people to show themselves worthy by the order and discipline of the assembly of the past and future of their destiny. Letters from Athens of the 24th of November, state that the news reached the capital, about eight a.m., that nearly the whole of the city had gathered in the square. The shops were all once closed, and the people collected in the streets in orderly groups, discussing the news. The Government, the religious, everybody, in short, heard on all sides that the people were waiting for the news of the 25th of November, at eight o'clock: and, at the hour fixed, round muskets were heard all over the city. This demonstration, intended not for the purpose of attack, but as a sign of respect to the people, was the first time the people had taken up their arms. During the night the people were quiet, but up to their heads in the preparations for continuing the movement went steadily on. A battalion of military firemen occupied the only space in the city square, the square of the Lion—square, then came the cavalry, next the artillery, and the infantry. The people, with a number of citizens who had also joined the gathering, to about 4000 men. At daybreak, this body of insurgents, armed with muskets and bayoneted rifles (marked into the city square, were

The Provisional Government thus announced was composed of Dimitar Bulgarski, President, Ganas Ganas, Minister of the Interior, and a number of well-known liberal and constitutional principles.

During the progress of this peaceful revolution, in which even the most violent and blood-thirsty of the monarchists were accidentally wounded and one grand-rue has been killed apparently by some chance shot fired off by way of celebrating the good news, the King, who had been the catalyst, but remained passive, firing a few shots in the air at the Palace doors, for four weeks. As soon as the city was quiet, he left for his residence in Sofia.

On the completion of the movement the former Ministers repented to the royal flag, which was lying to in the Gulf of the Palace, and they were all pardoned.

The King kept them waiting for half-a-hour; but at length consented to receive them. His second greatest mistake was in not ordering that the King's Palace should be left open to all, and that no man has must leave, even, and at once, these bring no hope of any change in his favour. The King argued long and

lved him, and that the army alone was against him. The Russian Minister, feeling it to be his duty to destroy this false impression, and to show that there was for him no other alternative than flight, The Queen is said to have been greatly agitated during the interview, and that while she was waiting for the answer, she must take time to consider the situation; the Minister, urging that not only must he fly, but that his flight must be quick, and that he must not allow his subjects to be deceived, he asked that diplomatist whether this revolution, so unexpectedly by him would have occurred if he had not made the mistake of which he was now complaining.

"Precisely the same thing would have occurred," replied the Minister, "and the only difference would have been that a little blood would have been shed."

While this conference was proceeding on board the Russian Frigate, the Provisional Government sent Captain Schoupski to the frigate, with the offer of a passport to the King and Palais, to give up the ship, and to persuade the King to leave the country on a foreign vessel. The captain refused to recognize the authority of the Provisional Government, and Captain Schoupski departed in great annoyance of the latter.

But scarcely had he left, when the latter quitted the frigate, when its crew, at the instigation of its commander, who, finding himself unable to assure the King of an escape, on an English vessel, had recourse to those of the foreign Ministers. The King still refused to quit the country, or to leave the ship; nor did he determine to leave the ship, until he had been subjected to a survey, informing him that they gave him four hours to leave, and recommended him to embark on board the Russian Frigate, which was then under the guns of the Royal Palace; and, at the expiration of the four

From now onwards, they could no longer serve as his eyes and ears, and he would have to be satisfied with letters no longer, but passed, with the Queen and his suite, on board the *Océan*, whilst the frigates placed here and there would be sent to reconnoitre the coast.

At one o'clock a supplement to the official journal notified to the people the departure of the King and the royal apartments, and the departure of the Queen during the heaviest hour he had shown, immediately ordered. The people of the capital and the principal towns have a more anxious and more excited interest in the departure of the King than in the departure of the Queen, for three successive nights; but everything seems to be going on throughout Greece with perfect order and quiet. A more exact and more detailed account of the departure of the King and Queen will be given by the Government for some reason not yet reached to us by the telegraph. Russia was still in the country, and Bulgaria was about to exercise an undivided, but very weak, dictatorship.

The King and Queen, who had staid at once for Vamvo, having been finally informed of the departure of the King, which their departure is regarded by the Press and people of Europe shows both the low estimation in which the vices of the King are held, and the high estimation in which he is held, and the diminishing of the respect with which the people regard, per se, and independent of the quality of his administration, the King of Greece.

The three guaranteeing Powers are understood to have come to an understanding, to the effect that Greece shall be left to her fate, and that the Powers shall not interfere with her people on the question of their future government, and, as to the Greek Government, to whomsoever they shall choose for King, and to whomsoever they shall choose for Prime Minister, that choice must be premature, but as the families of the

sovereigns of England, France, and Russia are excluded by the treaty from all share in the partitioning of Greece; and Flato, the candidate whose chances are just now being most anxiously discussed, are the Greek Prince Thaliatis, the young son of the Emperor of Austria, and the Duke of Anandria, second son of the King of Italy. The latter would no doubt be unwelcome to Austria, and possibly to Russia; but he has the advantage of being already married to a non-Royal wife—the daughter of Baron Fies, the wealthy Greek banker of Vienna—may possibly attract the favour of the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Russia, who have both been at Leuchtenburg, related both to the Emperor Napoleon and to the reigning house of Russia, might possibly not be an objectionable compromise between the two emperors. A handsome young man, with talent much above the average of his grade, of high cultivation, and said to be much addicted to study, he is well situated to become the favourite of him, as of one well fitted to make a safe and wise ruler, should the vote of Greece be in his favour.

The Emperor of Austria, Alexander Kossuth, Tsaki, and other of the Hungarian leaders have arrived in this city, and are about to proceed to Greece, with a large body of troops.

The Provisional Government of Athens, having decided to allow the defeated sovereigns to retain possession of their private property, offered them the opportunity of settling themselves in the palace. There were subsequently removed, in presence of the former officers of the household, who removed to the barracks, the Emperor's baggage, and the furniture of Bavaria. The jewels of the ex-Queen, which are known to be very valuable, having been confided to the care of the Provisional Government, will remain in the hands of Amelia will be able to relieve the humiliations of her return

to private life by occasionally sporting the unvarnished pearl, a crown of diamonds, and a necklace of pearls, and the reflection that no reigning queen or empress possesses its equal.

At the National German State of Liechtenstein has followed the prevailing fashion, and got up a "revolution." It appears that the Prince of this miniature element of the Austro-Hungarian Empire has been so much dissatisfied with the government of his subjects to a few irresponsible administrators, appointed by him, who did just what they pleased, that he has got up a revolution, and has taken over the state and the much larger private estate of the Prince, raising taxes as he raised the rents, and, in short, treating the thousands of subjects who were formerly the property of the reigning dynasty. This state of things being regarded as unsatisfactory by the Liechtensteiner—namely, the nobleman who has been so much dissatisfied with the government of his subjects, so much of Constitutions and national rights, they determined, about the beginning of last month, to get up a revolution, and to elect a National Assembly. The first thing was conducted in the most homely, quiet, and business-like way; the three outside world powers, Austria, Prussia, and the Kingdom of Italy, since the peaceful accession, crowned with the laurels of a bloodless victory. The Committee, it appears, were appointed by the Prince, and the National Assembly, which was drawn up, discussed, amended, and at length adopted; and an active exchange of despatches, propositions, discussions, and amendments, followed, until a friendly understanding between the country and its prince in Vienna, at the end of a most satisfactory arrangement was arrived at between the prince and his subjects, and the revolution was accepted by both sides; and the new form of government was established.

The principal articles of the new Constitution are as follows:—The seat of government of the principality of Lichtenstein is transferred from Vienna to the town of Lichtenstein; a chamber of Deputies will be elected by the people; the national representatives will vote the budget, and choose the President of the Chamber; the Prince will have the right of adding to the Chamber a certain number of members.

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The Provisional Government of Athens, having decided to allow the deposed sovereigns to retain possession of their private estates, has ordered that all their personal belongings in the palace . . . were subsequently removed, in presence of the former officers of the household, who removed them to the residence of the King at Nymphenburg in Bavaria. The jewels of the ex-Queen, which are known to be very valuable, having been confided to the care of the Emperor's jeweller, will be sent to her as soon as she leaves Amalie will be able to relieve the humiliations of her return to private life by occasionally sporting the unrivalled pearls of the Empress.

It is probable that the revolution will have no effect upon the reflection that no reigning queen or empress possesses its equal.

The German States of Lichtenstein has followed the prevailing fashion, and got up a "revolution." It appears that the Prince of this miniature element of the empire has been obliged to abdicate his throne, and has left the government of his subjects to a few friends and advisers, appointed by him, who did just what they pleased, administering the administration of the tiny State according to the principles of the French Revolution, and treating as they missed the rentia, and, in short, taxing "the country," as though it were merely a private estate, and the people thereof, as though they were mere tenants.

This mode of proceeding was so unsatisfactory by the Lichtensteins—that about 600 in number—who have been lately hearing so much of revolutions, and who had been long determined, about the beginning of last month, to get up a little revolution on their own behalf. Every man, woman, and child, of the most industrious and business-like way; so that the outside world has only learned the fact of the Lichtenstein upheaving through the medium of the London press, after a bloodless victory. Committees, it appears, were appointed by the Lichtenstein burghers, proposals of constitutional reforms were made, and the prince was invited to accept an active exchange of dispatches, propositions, discussions, and acceptance was carried on for nearly a fortnight, until, on the 17th inst., the prince, accompanied by his family, a most satisfactory arrangement was arrived at between people and prince; a Constitution was drawn up and accepted, and the new form of government of the principality was solemnly inaugurated on the 19th of October.

The principal articles of the new Constitution are as follows:

"The rights of citizenship shall be granted to every person born within the territory of the principality, and to those Lichtenstein is traversed from Vienna to the town of Lichtenstein; a chamber of Deputies will be elected by the people; the national representatives will vote the budget and the laws; the Prince will appoint and dismiss Ministers; he will have the right of adding to the Chamber a certain number

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, 21st JANUARY.

LOWER HUNTER,
PART OF THE CELEBRATED LIDNEY ESTATE,
between Morpheth and Raymond Terraces.
An acre of lucerne in this favoured district will not
the farmer at least £40 for the season, with hay at only 25
per ton.
Attention is directed to the day of sale,
WEDNESDAY, 21st January.
At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.
MORT and CO.

TO FARMERS and those seeking for really Productive Farm Lands, attention is particularly requested to the sale on
WEDNESDAY, 31st January.
 At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, of the
MAGNIFICENT ALLUVIAL FARMS,
 portions of the celebrated **LIDNEY and OSTERLEY**
 Estates. **LOWER HUNTER.**

MORT AND CO.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

S. Stoney's Fancy Bazaar, No. 373, Brickfield-hill. The well-known Toy Establishment.

The entire Stock-in-Trade, which is of a most varied character. The chief portion has been recently imported. Also, The Shop Fixtures, Fittings, Bedstove of Lanes, Gas Fittings, &c., &c., together with a great variety of sundries.

M. R. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from S. Stoney to sell by public auction, on her premises, Brickfield-hill, on **WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,** S. Stoney's stock-in-trade and household furniture, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Auction Sale of General Drapery, &c.

WEDNESDAY, January 31.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Milliners, and others.

M. R. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on **WEDNESDAY, January 31, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, 68 packages general drapery, &c., just landed ex Norm-mahal**

Particulars in future advertisements.

Java Sugar.
67 Bags.

For Positive Sale, without reserve.
TUESDAY, 30th instant.

FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 399, George-street, on **TUESDAY** next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

51 bags sugar, Java
16 ditto ditto, ditto.

Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 30th instant.

Greenoco's
Oliver's Stores
Stinchfield's Hams
Ditto Bacon

Fancy Biscuits
Vinegar
Ebons Raisins
Wax Vestas, &c., &c.

To Grocers.
To Storekeepers.
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the inspectors by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on **TUESDAY** next, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, to sell
 10 boxes Sinclair's prime York hams
 3 ditto ditto ditto ditto
 6 boxes Helms' rasins
 40 cases wax tapers, assorted
 7 cases fancy blueills
 100 boxes Colman's starch
 20 ditto ditto dark blue
 10 ditto ditto light ditto
 40 tons fine Liverpool salt
 60 quarter-casks Porto "No 21 vinegar
 8 barrels Colver's wine
 5 cases valvet wine corica
 40 chestsouchong, congou, et. Hemarals. Also
 100 boxes Mauritius
 Dark ration, light counter, and crystals, &c. &c.

Terms at sale.
Albert's Sardines.
25 Cases.
 On account of whom it may concern.
 Ex Granite City, _____ master, from London.
 Damaged by Sea Water.

 To Grocers.
 To Storekeepers.

FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN have
received instructions to sell by auction at
their Rooms, 309, George-street, on **TUESDAY** next, the
20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
16 cases Albert's sardines, each 200
10 ditto ditto s ditto, each 100.

Terms cash.

Paisas Currente.
34 Barrels
25 Cans.

On account of whom it may concern,
No Granite City, - master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLAN have
received instructions to sell by auction,
at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on **TUESDAY** next, the
20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
34 barrels Siam Fatted Currants.
25 cases ditto ditto.

Terms cash.
Scott's Washing Crystals,
50 Cases.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have
received instructions to sell by auction

Rooms, 209, Georgia-street, on **TUESDAY** next, 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 cases Scott's washing crystals.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 20th instant.

Genova
39 o.p. Rum
Champagne
Case Brandy
Bulk ditto
Tobacco.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
To close accounts prior to the departure of the mail.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants.
To Publishers.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on **TUESDAY** next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,

- 75 cases Foremaster's champagne
- 130 ditto pale brandy
- 3 hogheads dark ditto
- 150 cases Geneva.

7 hogheads 90 o.p. rum
16 boxes tobacco, 10's.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

PITT and **SULLIVAN** have received instructions from J. West, tertius, Esq., to sell by auction, **THIS DAY, 19th instant**, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. Charles Hughes to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, **THIS DAY, 19th January, at 12 o'clock,** 120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Flanagan, Gardner,

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Flanagan, Gardner, and Co. to sell at his Yards, Western Road, **THIS DAY**, the 19th January, at 11 o'clock, 230 head of very prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

and Co., to sell, at his Yard, Western Road, on THURSDAY, the 22nd January, at 11 o'clock.
1300 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

